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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.
ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

5TH YEAR, NO. 21.
WHOLE NUMBER 321



BENJAMIN HANFORD,
of New York.

EBS' TRIUMPHAL TOUR.

V. Debs' presidential tour south of the Mason and last week, but the enthusiasm in the streets where the Socialist presidential candidate was in the city to address the people.

At Chattanooga the

party men organized five

attempts to get the crowd

At Atlanta they refused him

on the eve of the meeting,

in cases the people flocked

just the same,

Debs' last northern

Dayton, O. Said the

Journal:

V. Debs, the great So-

cialist candidate for

spoke to a crowded

the Park theater Friday

Daniel P. Farrell was the

of the evening, and in

Mr. Debs briefly re-

his past life as a friend

laboring man, and told

had done in the cause of

said in part: "To free the

of the world from the curse

and its countless

festerings evils, to reorganize

on a basis of co-operative

in which all shall be work-

ing in common the machinery

and producing wealth

own enjoyment, is the prime

the International Socialist

To organize the workers

class political party,

which to secure control of

of government, the law-

and law-enforcing machinery

to put into effect this

is the mission of the

party.

A revolutionary party in

that it proposes to put an

the present industrial system

a new order, it's pro-

of perfect peace....

makers of America, use your

own interests instead

of being satisfied with deforming

to enrich your masters.

born to noble manhood,

as beasts of burden. Be

and if you do, the mis-

Socialist party will appeal

intelligence and elation your

and support."

Dayton Press printed a long

E. L. Rodgers of Day-

could be desired. The

packed, many people

to gain admittance.

100 men were waiting at

for fear they would not

Everything went off

and Comrade Debs' de-

goods' as we knew he

he

V. Debs' meetings at

Md., Wheeling, W. Va.,

St. Louis, and Memphis

the week ending Sept. 2,

of the most successful char-

Comrade Toole of Baltimore

slate

rade Debs spoke to about

people. He received an ov-

er he entered the hall and

when he was introduced to

which would have

larger if the papers had given

notices. As it was, not a

mentioned the fact that Debs

was to talk. They gave us

though in reporting the meet-

ing the number present

to 2,500."

St. Louis meeting was a

great demonstration which

new interest in the

there. Comrade G. A.

said: "Our candidate

Comrade Eugene V.

at our Riverside park

lawn and picnic last Sun-

was a most successful af-

ter the daily press estimates the

people present at 10,000.

Debs spoke from half past

all past seven o'clock. For

hours, at least 5,000 people

around the speaker's

listened most attentively

the champion's splendid argu-

Considering the fact that

Graulich of Switzerland

had him with an hour's

was certainly a remark-

ing that listened for

hours to Socialist ad-

but even more remarkable

that we sold about \$75,000

Socialist literature in

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SOCIALISM AND THE CITY.

By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

The municipal ownership of Gas Plants has not extended as widely as in the case of water works in this country, but it has gone far enough, and there is information enough at hand, to furnish convincing evidence in connection with this kind of municipal industry, also.

Professor Bemis, in his "Municipal Monopolies," shows that 75 cents per 1000 cubic feet is an ample charge for gas in any city east of the Rocky Mountains. The one exception to the complete and permanent success of the municipal gas plant seems to be Philadelphia, where the notorious Quay ring bought and sold all kinds of franchises almost at will. The following table is taken from the Fourteenth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, date 1899, and shows the fact that in every one of the 11 cases reported the municipal plant furnished gas at less cost than similar private plants.

AVERAGE COST PER 1000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS PRODUCED.

Gas produced (cu. ft.):	Private Number of Plants:	Cost:	Public Number of Plants:	Cost:
Under 2 million	10	\$3.71	1	\$3.84
2 million and under 5 million	69	2.17	2	1.88
5 " " 10 "	63	1.84	2	1.51
10 " " 15 "	43	1.44		
15 " " 20 "	45	1.52	2	.96
20 " " 25 "	23	1.35	1	1.03
25 " " 50 "	38	1.35	1	.91
30 " " 75 "	17	1.14		
75 " " 100 "	9	1.06		
100 " " 500 "	18	.92	2	.68
500 " or over	8	.76		
Total number of plants reported	316	11		

This table includes depreciation, estimated taxes, interest on total investment, etc., for the public works.

Here there is absolutely no excuse whatever for the statement that private ownership can even produce more cheaply. There need be no discussion as to what the benefit to the public world be under these circumstances, if the gas plants were owned by the municipalities.

In the matter of Electric Lighting there has been some confusion, and more misrepresentation, because of the differences of local elements, and the differences in kinds and quantities of currents used. But even so we still are in possession of facts which will enable any fair minded alderman to decide whether under any circumstances it is wiser for the people to own their own electric light plant or to hire the lighting done by a private company.

The following table is taken from Parson's pamphlet on the subject.

COST OF ELECTRIC LIGHT BEFORE AND AFTER PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Total cost per year for electric street lights, the "after" service being as good or better than the service it replaced.

Before:	After:	After:
Price per arc.	Cost per arc.	Cost under COMPLETE public ownership.
private company per street arc, just before public operation began.	insurance and depreciation.	insurance and depreciation, but no interest, there being none to pay.
Aurora, Ill.	\$325	\$72
Elgin, Ill.	228	65
Marshall, Iowa	125	40
Eau City, Mich.	100	67
Detroit, Mich.	132	83
Allegheny, Pa.	180	86
Bangor, Me.	150	58
Lewiston, Me.	182	58
Peabody, Mass.	185	73
		62

To this may be added Chicago, which was paying \$250 per arc, under private ownership, and in 1899 had reduced the cost under public ownership to \$55.93 per arc. If there is a city on earth where public ownership would naturally be affected for the worse by political corruption, Chicago is the city. But in spite of the corrupt political conditions, the city saved \$195 PER ARC PRR YEAR on its street lighting, under municipal ownership. Detroit has reduced the cost per arc to \$60.30 per year.

Another short table of comparative costs will serve to make the matter still clearer.

Charged by private plant:	Cost of public plant: same years:
1893-4, Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$195
1890-7, Troy, N. Y.	146
1896, Buffalo, N. Y.	127
1897-8, Buffalo, N. Y.	100
	73
Allegheny, Pa.	\$83
West Troy, N. Y.	75
Detroit, Mich.	83
Detroit, Mich.	86

The above is only a suggestion of the material that may be had, by referring to the authorities quoted, as well as others.

The true main objection to municipal ownership is on the ground that public ownership is not as progressive as private ownership, owing to the lack of personal interest. But all facts thus far submitted go to show that it is a decided advantage to have the personal interests eliminated, and the interests of the public made the dominating factor in any given enterprise.

To begin with, we will quote Mr. Cowdery, of the Milwaukee Gas Co., on the subject with which he is most familiar and where he may be accepted as an authority. He says: "The gas business, and progress in it, has been greatly retarded by methods which are not sound in principle, but greatly speculative in their nature." No doubt he is more than ever of this opinion, after his recent defeat with the Semet-Solvay concern. Prof. Bemis rightly says on the same point: "Private gas companies, with an assured monopoly, often feel less impelled to make improvements than public companies controlled by the voters, whose demands for cheap light, etc., can be brought to bear upon their own agents far more easily than upon private companies."

This argument is often supported by reference to the publicly owned railways of Europe as being far behind those of the United States, which are privately owned. But those who bring the argument forget to compare the publicly owned railways with those privately owned in the same or adjoining countries, where they will find the proof that it is not because they are publicly owned, but because all railroading in Europe is behind that of America. It is said that they do not even have baggage checks in England; but the railways are not publicly owned there as yet!

Comparing two similar services in this country, let us ask, which has been more progressive, the United States Post Office or the Western Union Telegraph Company? The letter has pigeon-holed inventions,

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Peace in San Francisco—Comrade Wilson's

son vindicated.

Editor Social-Democratic Herald: The state convention of California was one of the most sensational and exciting affairs that ever transpired in the history of Socialism on the Pacific Coast. The friends of the Bogus Ticket took possession of the convention hall at an early hour. The question on everybody's lips was, where would Mr. J. Stitt Wilson stand. It was the general opinion that he held the majority of the rural delegates in the palm of his hand and it was feared that which ever way he went they would follow. The state committee the day before convention had unanimously struck him from the list of state lecturers and instructed the state secretary to cancel his dates until such time as he should declare his position. The promoters of the bogus ticket were jubilant. The only intimation of Mr. Wilson's position, his replies to "Organizer Lewis" questions, were distinctly in their favor. Mr. Wilson explained after the crash that he had replied to those questions (Academy of Sciences, Aug. 14, 5 days after the election) without knowing what they meant.

The turning point came when the secretary read a recommendation from the state committee that the convention should adjourn subject to the call of the chair and the regularly elected delegates go into a party caucus. This was to prevent the rural delegates with their sky high expectations from having anything to do with any of the further acts of the convention.

Delegates Wilson supported the recommendation and the hopes of the bogus delegates dropped to zero. One of the bold bitter recommendations was to withdraw from the supporters of the bogus ticket who would do the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the manifesto issued by the Local San Francisco to the Socialist na-

(Continued on page 4.)

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BETRAYING THEIR CLASS FOR PAY. -- 48 STRIKES WERE BROKEN.

AMOUS STRIKE-BREAKER FARLEY AND HIS LUCRETIVE BUSINESS EXPOSED.

and H. Ward, secretary to
strike-breaker Farley, has given
the disclosure of the
working business. Working
men do well to ponder the facts.

been Mr. James Farley's
for eight years, ever since
the business of breaking
his methods are perfectly
above board, and will bear
any man to get his men?

kind of men are they?
does Farley pay them?
how does he make out of
strike?

make me these questions a
times a day.

answer the last question first

that while I don't know

how much he is worth, every

one knows him at all knows

he is rich. He owns four fine

two at Pittsburgh, N. Y.,

Brooklyn, and one at Cincin-

ati. He has property besides

the company that engages

to break a strike pays him \$5

for each man he holds in

in the place of one of

men, and he gets this whether

works or not, just for hav-

ing ready.

strike only lasts a few days,

it runs on, as it sometimes

for two or three months, you

see that Mr. Farley's profit is a

small army of 1,500 men.

bring together at twenty-

hours' notice 1,500 men. He

make the number 1,750 if it is

and for every man he has

to be ready to come to the

of the strike, remember, he

a day.

the time the man gets his

and packs his grip for

he gets \$2.50 a day, his

expenses and his board,

there is a strike or not. If

is a strike and he takes the

of a striker he gets \$3.50 a

Mr. Farley pays this, and the

between the \$2.50 or

the case may be, is clear

to Mr. Farley.

the railroad fare of the strike

paid by the company that

serviced. The company

and boards them, generally

or barns. All Mr. Farley

himself, is about their

But when I tell you that he

and men together at San

and broke the back of a

that lasted four months, you

no idea of his profits.

Amounts to about \$300,000, doesn't it? I never figured it up exactly.

Must Be a Millionaire.

In the eight years he has been in this business he must have broken on an average of at least six strikes a year. Sometimes his men don't have to lift a finger. Just being there is all that is necessary lots of times. It was because Farley's 360 men were here ready to jump on the cars and take the places of motor-men and conductors that the Interborough men concluded not to strike. The night this conclusion was reached Mr. Farley sent 200 of his men home.

The very next morning, when it was known that the men had gone, the strikers made new demands, to

postal card from him they quit work for their own company. Sometimes they don't go to the scene of the strike at all, simply wait at home for orders.

Mr. Farley gets a few of his men on the ground ready for the immediate emergency. The others are, as it were, at the other end of the telegraph wire waiting for orders. But he always has plenty of men on hand. For instance: It takes about 150 men to run the cars of the Interborough company. Mr. Farley, you know, had 360 men, over twice the number needed, ready on the spot.

The men ran some risks, of course, but Mr. Belmont had provided that on every car there should be three policemen, and, if neces-

it was during that strike that he conceived the idea of getting companies that employ non-union men to combine and have a draft list ready to help out other companies that are having strike troubles. So he got the companies in the seven cities I mentioned to unite in a kind of mutual protection against strikes agreement, and it has resulted in Farley's army, with Farley as commander-in-chief.

Mr. Farley used to follow the horses. Before he got into this business he was a race-track man. That was when I first knew him. To go further back than that he was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., more than forty years ago. When he was quite a youngster he ran a hotel there, and the first newspaper paragraph

he ever wrote was about the strike that was then on. He was sent to the men always read the same. "There is trouble here. Come to (giving the address). Report sick." James Farley."

That is the signal between the company and the chief of the strike breakers. The man shows it at the company offices and goes home to wait and draw his \$2.50 a day. If he is needed he is wired, "Come on once."

Mr. Farley used to follow the horses. Before he got into this business he was a race-track man. That was when I first knew him. To go further back than that he was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., more than forty years ago. When he was quite a youngster he ran a hotel there, and the first newspaper paragraph

things they need, but because there is more of them than those who have produced them can buy.

Under the present system, therefore, the very increase of wealth is too often a curse to the wealth producers, simply because those who produce have no ownership in the means of production, and no control over the things produced.

Under Socialism, as the means of production would belong to the whole people, the whole people would have control of the things produced. Every increase of wealth then would benefit the whole community. Under the present system increased wealth means increased luxury for the few and increased penury and suffering for the many. In a Socialist community increased production would mean more leisure, more wealth, more means of enjoying life, more opportunities for everybody.

By the discoveries of science, the invention of genius, the application of industry, man has acquired such power over nature that he can now produce wealth of all kinds as plentifully as water. There is no sound reason why poverty and want should exist anywhere on this earth. All that is needed is to establish a more equitable method of distributing the wealth already produced in such profusion. That is what Socialism proposes to do. The work of production is organized, socialized; it is necessary to socialize distribution as well.

What is to be done to supplant the present system by Socialism; to substitute fraternal co-operation for the cut-throat competition of today? The first thing necessary is to take the same men to Scranton in 1902 and find the system tied up. We took the cars out and for three months' Farley's men were the only crews. The union men at last consented to arbitrate.

The Waterbury strike in 1903 was one of the worst ordeals we have had.

The Bridgeport strike was a

tough one. It lasted for a month.

Although it was not generally known, Farley was in Chicago

several days before the strike there,

several men reported to him personally for work. The mob made a lot of trouble in that strike, and a dozen or more of our men were badly beaten at the corner of Halstead street and Wentworth avenue one morning. It looked for a while as though the men were going to pay for their bravery—for it takes bravery to be a strike breaker. The strike was settled by arbitration and the trouble ended when the church bells were ringing for services on Thanksgiving Day.

We went to Bloomington, Ill., on

New Year's Day this year and com-

menced work in breaking one of the

most tedious strikes ever known in

this country. After a two months'

struggle the strikers gave up the

fight and went back to work. We

were summoned from Bloomington to

to Ashland, Ky., and the strike end-

ed peacefully after we had been

there for three weeks. In May Mr.

Farley received a wire from San

Francisco saying that his presence

was required there.

"Don't bring many men," he was told, "because you are needed more as a bluff than anything else."

What does Mr. Farley think of

his profession, did you say. He says it's a legitimate business and he likes it!

charge as maliciously false, demand of the person the charge and time and place of the commission of the act, and then communicate with the secretary of the Typographical Union in that place and the statement will be stamped as unqualifiedly false in every particular.

Wm. Mailly, Nat'l. Secy.

The Comrade for September opens with a brilliant editorial review, entitled "Times and their Tendencies" written by Franklin H. Wentworth. The article "Can a Man be a Catholic and a Socialist?" is a noteworthy one.

Some Catholic dignitaries have answered this query in the negative, and it is important to know what attitude the Socialists take on this question. From the front cover the features of Ben Hanford greet the reader. The life size portrait which is the work of F. A. Dahmen is a very good likeness of the vice presidential candidate of the Socialist party. The full page cartoon "All for One and One for All" especially drawn for the Comrade by Rata Langa, Italy's foremost cartoonist, is extremely clever. Ten cents a copy. The Comrade, 11 Cooper Square, New York.

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The Comrade for September opens with

STAR THEATER.

Week commencing Sunday Matinee
PRICES: WEBER & RUSH'S
10, 'BON TONS'
20, New, Bright and
30c Up-to-date.
LADIES MATINEE FRIDAY 10c
INCLUDING SEED SEAT.
Next Attraction: 'Irvin's Big Show.'

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Wisconsin Social-Democratic Ticket.
GOVERNOR—W. A. ARNOLD OF
MILWAUKEE.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—H. J.
AMANN OF KIEL.
SECRETARY OF STATE—R. O.
STOLL OF EAU CLAIRE.
STATE TREASURER—HENRY LU-
THEK OF SHEBOYGAN.
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—
ARNOLD ZANDER OF PACKWAU-
KEE.
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER—HAR-
RY E. BRIGGS OF MILWAUKEE.
Fourth District For Congress:
WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.
Fifth District For Congress:
VICTOR L. BERGER.
Milwaukee County Ticket.
SHERIFF—WILLIAM ACKER.
TREASURER—BERNHARD
BAEUMLE.
CORONER—MAX GRASS.
CLERK OF COURTS—G. B. HART-
MAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—RICHARD
ELSNER.
REGISTER OF DEEDS—B. H. HEL-
MING, JR.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—ALEXAN-
DER GLASSER.

he was quick to use. After the meeting the disturbers repaired to the hotel bar and kept up a noisy orgie until well into the morning, while Comrade White from his room overhead sent down an occasional snore of defiance, blissfully unconscious of their proximity. As they were neither able to disturb his meeting nor his sleep, the quarrymen-politicians are now wondering as to whether he bears a charmed life.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.
B. C. Whitney's superb production of the latest successes, "The Show Girl" or "The Magic Cap," will be seen at the Alhambra next



Bert Wainwright, with Show Girl Co.

The kind of misrepresentatives of the people who get into the Common Council by means of the capitalist parties, is well shown by the two Pfister aldermen who were appointed to go with the electric junket and who then absented themselves when the junket committee prepared its report.

The nerve of Prof. Schachner, a capitalist "professor" from Heidelberg, Germany, in coming to Milwaukee and claiming that public ownership is a failure is colossal. Somebody ought to show him Milwaukee's municipal water works and then force him to swallow his capitalistic jabber!

No one should be surprised at anything the Milwaukee common council does. It does the most astounding things and is surprised when the people are moved to laughter. At the last council meeting the president, Ald. Corcoran, who is also acting mayor, ruled out of order the reconsideration of a vote taken at the former meeting by which the appointments by the mayor of election inspectors and clerks were confirmed. The appointments ignored the Social-Democrats, who were entitled by the law to representation in twenty-two of the precincts of the city, but the president, who is a part of the mayor's machine, shut off the protests by ruling that the law required the council to confirm the appointments at the first meeting in September. The very next day, Corcoran admitted to an evening paper that the Social-Democrats were entitled to representation, but that the law required the council to confirm the names submitted, immediately. In other words he claims that the law requires the council to endorse an illegal act—for the law very clearly says the mayor must select the names of inspectors and clerks from the two parties having the highest vote in the various precincts at the last general election. And the members of the council had reason to believe that the mayor's action was unlawful, yet claimed that respect for the law required them to become a party to the mayor's disregard of the law!

But an illegal act cannot be made legal simply by the endorsement of a lot of aldermen. And the end is not yet.

Organizer Dan. White of Massachusetts had a rather lively time of it while speaking at Lannon, Wis., last week. The capitalist politicians there have become much angered at seeing the voters slip away from them and standing up squarely to be counted in the Social-Democratic ranks. The whole town turned out at the street meeting in the evening, and the two quarry owners of the town got themselves and several of their henchmen gloriously drunk and started in to break up the meeting. But the meeting wouldn't break up for shucks and while they kept up a disturbance it did them no good and simply gave the speaker a very handy object lesson, which

Wisconsin Notes.

Edward E. Carr's dates in Wisconsin are as follows, subject to change: Oct. 1, Milwaukee; 2, Whitewater; 3, Janesville; 4, Beloit; 5, Darlington; 6, Brodhead; 7, Madison; 8, Montello; 9, Portage; 10, Elroy; 11, Black River Falls; 12 and 13, La Crosse; 14, Eau Claire; 15, Chippewa Falls; 16, Superior; 17, Washburn; 18, Ashland; 19, Rhinelander; 20, Tomahawk; 21, Marshfield; 22, Grand Rapids; 23, Green Bay; 24, Appleton; 25, Neenah; 26, Marinette; 27, Two Rivers; 28, Manitowoc; 29, Racine; 30, Milwaukee; 31, Waukesha.

The picnic at Kenosha last Sunday was a great success. The speakers were H. A. Caldwell and Gertrude Breslau Hant. Both gave stirring addresses to an appreciative audience. Although the day was cold, a pretty good sum of money was cleared.

Thomas Hickey spoke in Madison Wednesday, Portage Thursday, Eau Claire Friday and Hudson Saturday.

Howard A. Caldwell and Daniel White are doing fine work in Milwaukee and Waukesha County. This week they are holding noon meetings at the large Milwaukee plants, which are well attended by the workmen. The Milwaukee street meetings in the evening are growing in numbers and attentive appreciation.

Social-Democratic Meetings.

Sunday, September 23, Paschen's Hall: Howard H. Caldwell, John B. Moser, speakers. 3rd and Walnut, Bottier's No. 213: Daniel White.

Monday, Sept. 24, 2nd and Grand ave.: C. D. Thompson, National and Grove: Daniel White. 3rd and Garfield ave.: Howard H. Caldwell.

Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6th and Chestnut, Cigarmakers' quarterly meeting: Daniel White. 11th and Winnebago: Howard H. Caldwell.

Wednesday, Sept. 26, Clinton and Lake: Howard H. Caldwell. Rolof's Hall, 14th and Mitchell: Daniel White.

Thursday, Sept. 27, 2nd and Grand ave.: Howard H. Caldwell, Bohemian Hall; V. L. Berger, C. D. Thompson, Daniel White.

Friday, Sept. 28, 3rd and Garfield ave.: Daniel White. 27th and Grand ave.: Howard H. Caldwell, W. R. Gaylord. Moller's hall, 23rd and Brown: C. D. Thompson and German speaker.

Saturday, October 1, 2nd and Grand ave.: Howard H. Caldwell, National and Grove: C. D. Thompson.

State Campaign Fund.

Henry Rohrbeck \$.50

Jacob Krouse \$.50

Richard Skaly \$.50

F. Tschirhart \$ 1.00

E. H. Thomas \$ 1.00

The Work of the Fall Campaign.
THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Comrades:

The campaign committee have carefully considered the problem of raising funds for this fall campaign. They realize fully, in fact, that the campaign of the spring required raising more money than any previous good campaign through which the Milwaukee local had passed, and that more organized effort was successfully carried through than was even attempted in any previous campaign. The work of the spring, and the success attending the efforts of our comrades at that time, have raised a new standard for Social-Democratic propaganda work, and we must realize that the day of small things in our party is passed.

The raising of funds for the fall campaign will be along two lines: First, we shall plan to put into the hands of every member of Local Milwaukee subscription list card, which has been prepared with a special view to its convenience for carrying in the pocket. The card is not large, because the committee prefers to have them filed and brought in as rapidly as possible, so as to secure quick returns and a constant income during the campaign. Comrades who do not receive these cards through their branch secretaries, can secure them at any time by calling at the office, or they will be mailed on request.

Second, The campaign committee are planning to secure the aid and financial co-operation of the thousands of voters of whom we know nothing, excepting that they voted our ticket in the spring. To this end, the committee is engaging canvassers to go from house to house and solicit, by means of a printed appeal, funds from all those who may be inclined to help us. We believe that this will meet with a response from many people and that the amount so received will enable us to carry out our campaign as it should be carried on.

Meanwhile, I trust that the comrades will relieve the campaign committee as far as possible from the necessity of making any personal or printed appeal directly to our old members and workers. You will save us time and money by bringing or sending your contributions as early as possible to the headquarters, either directly, or through the branches.

As heretofore, all contributions will be acknowledged in the party papers and, wherever desired, receipts will be given for the amount contributed.

This fall campaign is going to mark the entrance of the Social-Democratic party into state and national politics, in an entirely new way, and while, as Socialists, we never expect to use the methods of the old parties, the campaign committee hope for the fullest co-operation of all comrades, and believe that Milwaukee Social-Democrats are more justified this year than ever before in becoming enthusiastic with the prospects which are ahead of us.

The next seven weeks should find us with a more loyal fellowship, a more disciplined organization, and a more confident attitude than ever before. We are on the eve of victory, and every comrade must do his duty.

The Campaign Committee.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.—Milwaukee County.—County Court.—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular term of this Court, to be held in the County Court Room, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M. the following matter will be heard:

The application of Ottile Zellmer, nee Christian, praying for a judgment of this Court, finding and determining who are the heirs of Adolph Christian Zellmer, deceased, and what are the respective rights and interests of the parties in the real estate of which said decedent died seized, in the County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1904.

By the Court:

JOHN C. KARL,
Register of Probate.

DR. THEODOR BURMISTER,
Attorney for Petitioners.

ALHAMBRA O. F. MILLER Manager

WEEK STARTING SUNDAY MATINEE,
Triumphant Return of B. C. Whitling's The Musical Tom Folley
SHOW GIRL
40 New Song Hits with Nilda Thomas Girlie Girlie Chorus of 40

Next Attraction: NAT WILLS IN A "SON OF REST."

EVERY NIGHT AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON

ELLERY'S Royal Italian BAND

of Fifty-five Men, every man an artist, at the beautiful

Exposition Garden

FOR A SIX WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT.

Thousands of Lights. Festoons of Flowers. Refreshments Served at Tables.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Grand CONCERT & BALL

Arranged by the

UNITED SOCIALIST SINGING SOCIETIES OF MILWAUKEE

..For the Benefit of the..
Social-Democratic Party.

Sunday, October 2nd, 1904,

AT THE

West Side Turner Hall, 4th St.

Commencing at 3 o'clock sharp.

Tickets, 15 Cents. At the Door, 25 Cents.

Tickets can be had at Headquarters, 344 Sixth St.

STOVE TIME

Now is the time to buy your heater or range on the easy payment plan. The jewel heaters are for the best and can be had for

\$2.00 Down
\$1.00 Per Week

We deliver and set up stoves at once.

If It's From Gross It's Good
PH. GROSS HDW. CO.

126-128 GRAND AVENUE.



Ideal Jewel Base Burner.

DEBS & HANFORD POSTERS

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS OF OUR CANDIDATES.

No Social-Democratic Home Should Be Without Them.

BRANCHES SHOULD ORDER IN LOTS AND POST COPIES IN ALL BUSINESS PLACES.

1 copy, postpaid 10c 10 copies, postpaid 60c

5 copies, postpaid 35c 25 copies, postpaid \$1.00

Over 25 copies, a 3c a piece in Milwaukee, for outside points add 1c postage for each copy.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

344 Sixth Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Every Shoe We Sell

Is the standard of style. What is of equal importance to the prudent buyer, best stock obtainable, and perfect workmanship enter into every pair of our Union Made Goods.

The "EMERSON" for Men. Three Fifty and Five.

The "ULTRA" for Women. Three Fifty, Straight.

SCHICK & DUCEY, GRAND AVENUE & THIRD STREET

Fall Announcement



Our line of Fall and Winter Clothing for Men and Boys is now ready for your inspection. It is large and varied, complete in every detail, embracing all the latest and best styles.

The prices are right, for it is ever our motto: "The greatest possible value for the least possible money."

M. BENDER,

Men's, Boys' & Children's Clothing & Furnishings....

450 11th Ave., Cor. Scott.

We Sell Union-Made Clothes.

FALL OPENING

Our FALL STOCK of Clothing is now complete for your inspection. We offer a most complete selection of UNION MADE CLOTHING at popular prices. When we say that our goods are the best to be had at the price, we speak without fear of contradiction.

Don't take our word for it—but see for yourself.

Suits from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

JOHN SCHUETZ, 937-959 HOWELL AVENUE.

BARRETT'S

A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE.

Barrett's Barrett's